SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT.

1. Contribution to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—Rs. 5,000—(*contd.*)

President.—We shall proceed with the Supplementary grant of Rs. 5,000 towards Contribution to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—On a point of information, Sir. The Hon'ble the Secretary was pleased to give us the Blue Book but therein I find that native states are not given representation.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—This Blue Book, in all probability, might have been printed before Mysore and Baroda entered the council. In section 28 (c) that is assured. There is no doubt about that.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 towards contribution to the Council of Agricultural Research by Re. 1.*

The urgent necessity of immediately referring for the Council's expert advice, the question of the feasibility or otherwise of converting palm-jaggery into fairly white and palatable sugar, specially in the light of the fall in price of cocoanuts and coir.

I intended to move the cut motion to exphasise the necessity of referring a particular matter for the opinion and advice of the experts concerned in the Research Institute. In the light of the fall in price of cocoanuts and coir, it seems necessary that steps should be taken to get additional value for our products, and one such thing is the conversion of jaggery, if possible, into sugar. I believe that process requires some scientific knowledge and expert advice if it is to be introduced into this State. I request that along with the admission of the Cochin State to the membership of the Institute, this matter may be urgently referred to their experts' opinion and if favourable answers are received, effect may be given to it as early as possible. It is only to bring to the notice of the Council the absolute urgency of the matter, especially seeing the fall in price of cocoanuts, that I have tabled this cut motion. It is no secret matter for any member of this Council or even for the Government to say that cocoanut has fallen in price to the extent of one-third, if I am not seriously mistaken. What used to be sold for Rs. 150 and Rs. 160 is sold now for Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. No doubt, the question has to be deeply considered with regard to the raising of the level of the prices. But that is too huge a question to be tackled and I am not hopeful about its success, when

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even the World Economic Conference had to be dispersed without coming to any definite conclusion. Therefore, the only source open is to try to increase the value of our own products. And certainly when cocoanuts have fallen so much in value, the jaggery may be one source, if properly converted, to fetch a higher price. With this remark, I only move the proposition to get an assurance from the Government that the matter will receive the attention of the Government.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Government will be only too glad to do that.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—On the assurance of the Government, I do not press the motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce Rs. 5,000 towards Contribution to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by Rs. 100.*

To impress on the Government that two at least of the three representatives to be returned to the Governing Body and Advisory Board must be elected by the Legislative Council.

The purpose of this motion is only to bring to the attention of the Government that since we have not got here an organised veterinary department as in the States of Hyderabad and Mysore and in British India, we have not got any expert member to represent that department. Such being the case, most probably, Government will have to look up to non-officials or other Heads of Departments to represent this department. If that is the case, as representation has been given on the managing bodies attached to Imperial Institute of Agriculture to Members of the Legislative Assembly representatives from this Council should also be sent. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to this matter, so that in selecting the representatives Government may consider this aspect of the question also.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There are two bodies, one the governing body and the other the advisory body. So far as the governing bodies are concerned, only one can be nominated by the Government from Cochin and as I read out yesterday, he has to be a Government officer. With regard to the advisory body two can be appointed. From the list you find, they are all in a way experts, Directors of Agriculture, Directors of Veterinary Research, etc. We are not quite sure whether they will take a layman at all. We will enquire about that if necessary. For the governing body we can appoint only one and when there is only one appointment, it has to be a Government Member.

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Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Why is it?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Because the person must be one who can speak with authority on behalf of the Government. I read the whole list yesterday. We have two members elected by the Legislative Assembly also there. But they come there only after all the other Government officers are appointed. When we have got ministers or an Executive Council Member, we can follow it up by nominating a non-official as well. That can be done only when there is more than one seat. But Cochin will get only one seat on the governing body. If it gets another seat, there will be no difficulty. But so long as it gets only one seat on the governing body, they might insist that it must be a Government Member.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—We can as well speak for the Government as much as Government servants do. There are cases also, viz., the Railway Board, etc. They do it as well as Government servants do.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We shall refer this question to the Board.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—If a favourable answer is received will the Govenrment see that it is carried out?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—How can I give an off-hand assurance on an important matter like this? I read from the report that it is invariably the Executive Council Members and Ministers that are appointed.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I do not press.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the grant of Rs. 5,000 for contribution to Imperial Council of Agricultural Research by Re. 1.*

To call the attention of the Government to the necessity of following a liberal policy in respect to such grants not only as regards the institutions benefitted thereby but also in regard to the students who may be selected by the Government to undergo education and training in such institutions.

Sir, if I remember right, this is the 3rd of the series of grants made by the Cochin Government in furtherance of education, general as well as technical. I believe the first grant was to the Benares Hindu University of a lakh of rupees with a recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 a year. The 2nd grant was for the Madras Medical College of about Rs. 1,000 per student per year. This is the 3rd. I am quite in sympathy with the Government in undertaking such grants. I do not at present intend to deal with the policy underlying. I would like to press upon the Government this: that education that is available there should really be made available and no obstacle should be thrown in the way of

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students and others who may be selected by Government or who may be willing to go in for that education. That Council stands for agricultural education and allied matters, and we will have to send up our men for education there. I bring this motion here, because I hear of certain steps intended to be taken by the Government with regard to the grants in the Medical College. I know that the Medical College grant is not the question now. I bring this motion to request Government to follow a liberal policy everywhere.

Now, Sir, if in connection with this grant we get a chance of sending up men for training and then you impose upon them the most stringent of conditions, say, if they fail in a particular year they must undertake to pay back very large amounts, who can take advantage with the facilities provided? Failure may be due to accident. Failure may be due to dull-headedness. Failure may be due to ever so many things. If you make such conditions, then these facilities are as good as useless. Therefore, Sir, when I speak on this grant, I wish to impress upon the Government that when students are selected for training that would be available for them under this grant, the most liberal terms should be framed by the Government and not the most stringent of conditions that is now going to be imposed upon the Medical College students.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—On a point of information. Will the Hon'ble the Secretary to the Diwan enlighten us whether this motion has anything to do with the selection of any candidate for training

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I do not think this Research Institute aims at doing anything like that. They might refer any important matter that is referred to them to any of the existing Research bodies. They would get the advice from those Research Institutes and transmit the same.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—So, the Government anticipates that no time they will be able to send up students under this scheme.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Not under this scheme.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know whether the constitution and the object of the Agricultural Council contemplates a training for students at no time.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Is it not purely an advisory board?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is intended to advance research in agriculture and veterinary subjects.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—They can have research students under them.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No. They will refer to the Research Institutes, *e. g.*, the one in Pusa. There the work will be done and the information will be transmitted to the person who applied for the information.

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Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Has any part of India been benefitted by the research?

Raina Varmha Tampuran.—I do not know exactly what all questions they have taken up and what results they have achieved. I might as well say that if no result is achieved it is not the fault of anybody on the face of the earth. You cannot expect results the moment you come and ask for it. It might take years before you get a result. You cannot get a result as casually as you want.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Did the Government make any enquiry?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I would say, that the point is rather irrelevant to the question. No man with a scientific outlook can ask that question.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know whether they do not undertake research at their expense.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—What do they spend this money for?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They might be helping those bodies. It is definitely stated that they do not conduct any research themselves. They make use of the existing institutions for the purpose.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Are their reports published?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They may have been publishing it from time to time. We have not got their administration reports.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I beg to withdraw it.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit Rs. 5,000 towards contribution to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.*

To discuss about the inadvisability of spending such a large amount at this time of financial distress.

സർ, ഇന്നലെ ഇവിടെ നടന്ന പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും, അതിനശേഷം ഇന്നു കേട്ടതായ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ആവശ്യമോ, അനാവശ്യമോ, ഗുണമോ, ദോഷമോ ഏതാണു പറഞ്ഞതെന്ന് എനിയ്ക്ക് മനസ്സിലായില്ല. ഇവിടെനിന്നും ചില മെമ്പർമാർക്ക് ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സോ രണ്ടാംക്ലാസ്സോ ബത്തയും കൊടുത്തു് ഡൽഹിയിലോ സിംലായിലോ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ പോയാൽ സ്ഥാനം കിട്ടും, കുഴത്തിൽ ചാടിച്ചു് തള്ളുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഗുണം മാത്രമല്ലാതെ അതുകൊണ്ട് വേറെ വല്ല ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടാകുമോ

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എന്നു് എനിയ്ക്കു് സംശയമാണു്. പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരാവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഉചിതമല്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. നികുതി 6 ¼ ഇളവു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ പണമില്ലാ എന്നും അത്യാവശ്യമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ സംഖ്യ തികയുകയില്ല എന്നും ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആനന്ദപുരം മുരിയാടു് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലേക്കു് ഒരു വഴി വേണമെന്നു് കൊല്ലക്കാലമായി ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും സമ്മതിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം അവസാനത്തിൽ ഭയവായി ഉക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഒരു അയ്യായിരംരൂപാ സാങ്ങ്ഷൻചെയ്യുകയും അതു് ഇപ്പോൾ നികുതി കുറവു നിമിത്തം പണത്തിനു ക്ഷാമമുണ്ടാകും എന്ന കാരണം പറഞ്ഞു് ആ ഉദ്യോഗം വേറെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതായി ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങിനെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ വഴികളുണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത—നികുതി കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത—ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു് ഒരു അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ അതിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷം അല്പം പോലും ആലോചിയ്ക്കാതെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ കട്ടു്മോഷൻ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ ഇരുപതു കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തേയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചയാക്കിയതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഫിനാൻസുകമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഞാൻ ഹാജരായ അവസരത്തിൽ വല്ല വിവരങ്ങളും ഗ്രഹിയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുമോ എന്നാലോചിച്ചതിൽ യാതൊരു വിവരവും എനിയ്ക്കു കിട്ടുകയുണ്ടായില്ല. എനിയ്ക്കു് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റിയാതൊന്നും വിവരമില്ലെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനു നല്ലപോലെ വിവരമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളേക്കാൾ ഒട്ടും കൂടുതലായവിവരം ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിനില്ലെന്നു് എനിയ്ക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യംവന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചു് യാതൊരു വിവരവുമില്ലാതെ അയ്യായിരം ഉറുപ്പിക വീതം ഇരുപതു കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിനു് പറയത്തക്ക ഗുണങ്ങളൊന്നും വരാനില്ലെന്നു നിശ്ചയമാണു്. എന്തെല്ലാം വിവരങ്ങൾ ഈ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കുന്നു ആർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു അതെല്ലാം കൊടുക്കുകയാണു് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ധർമ്മം. അതൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇതിനേപ്പറ്റി ചോദിയ്ക്കുവാൻ വന്നവർ ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യമെന്താണെന്നു

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ചോദിയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കായ്യം തുറന്നുപറയേണ്ടിവരുമെന്നു ഗവൺമ്മെണ്ടു് ഇതേവരെ ധരിക്കാത്തതു് കഷ്ടംതന്നെ. ഇന്ത്യാരാജ്യത്തേക്കു ഒട്ടാകെ ബാധകമായും കൃഷിസംബന്ധമായും ഉള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സ്കീം കൊച്ചീരാജ്യപ്രതിനിധികൾ Imperial Councilൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു പാസ്സാക്കിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതായാൽ നമുക്കു സഹായധനം കിട്ടുമത്രെ. ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു എത്ര കാലമായി! ഏതൊരു സ്കീമാണു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഇതേവരെ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്? നമ്മുടെ യോഗ്യതയെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊന്നും ആലോചിക്കാതെ ഇങ്ങിനെ അയ്യായിരം ഉറുപ്പികവീതം പ്രതിവർഷം കൊല്ലംകൊല്ലം കൊടുത്തു മെമ്പർസ്ഥാനം മാത്രം കാട്ടിയതുകൊണ്ടു് രാജ്യക്ഷേമമായി എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഒരുക്കമല്ല. എത്രയോ സപ്പം മാത്രം അറിവുള്ള നമുക്കു് കൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സർവ്വവിവരവും ഉള്ള യോഗ്യന്മാരോടു തുല്യിച്ചു് അവരെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു സ്കീം ഇന്ത്യാരാജ്യത്തേക്കൊട്ടാകെ ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു സ്ഥാപിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തേയ്ക്കു ഗ്രാണം സമ്പാദിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കത്തക്ക മണ്ടത്തരം ഈ നിയമസഭയ്ക്കില്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ ബലമായി എതിർക്കുകയും ഈ സംഖ്യ ഇപ്പോൾ അനുവദിക്കരുതെന്നു് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ സാമാജികന്മാരോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ജി. മേനോൻ.—'മണ്ടത്തരം' is unparliamentary.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—That is for the President to decide. Sir, by മണ്ടത്തരം I meant only "ignorance or folly."

ഈ സംഖ്യയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരു സംഗതി കൂടി ഇന്നലെ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പ്രതിവർഷം കൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു പണം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നില്ല. രണ്ടോ, നാലോ, പത്തോ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ വേണമെങ്കിൽ withdraw ചെയ്യാം. ആ അവസരത്തിൽ ബാക്കി സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു നിർബ്ബന്ധമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ കൃതാർത്ഥതയുണ്ടു്. കായ്യമൊന്നുകൊണ്ടും വാദത്തിൽ ന്യായമുണ്ടാകണമെന്നില്ലായിരിക്കാം. എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലുമാകട്ടെ, ഇതിൽ ഒരു ഗ്രാണം മാത്രം ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ ആളുകൾക്കു് ഡെൽഹിക്കോ, സിംലക്കോ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സു് ബത്ത വാങ്ങി സുഖമായി പോയി വരാം. അവക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പോകേണ്ടതല്ലേ! സർക്കാർ പണം കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു അധികസുഖം അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരൊറ്റ ഉദ്ദേശം ഇതുകൊണ്ടു സാധിക്കുമെന്നല്ലാതെ വേറെ യാതൊരു കായ്യവും സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു് എനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥ

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മെമ്പർമാക്കും ഒരുമാതിരി ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർ ഉപന്യാസകളിലേക്ക് ഒരു കിണർ വേണം, ഒരു കുളം വേണം, ഒരു റോഡുവേണം എന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ 'no funds' എന്നുപറയുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഒരയ്യായിരംരൂപവീതം ഓരോ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കും മൂന്നാളുകൾക്ക് എന്നാകളത്തുനിന്നും ഡെൽഹിവരെ ഒന്നാംക്ലാസ്സ് ചെലവും അലവൻസും കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ബാദ്ധ്യതപ്പെടുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഈ സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തികഴിഞ്ഞു. അനാവശ്യമായി ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങളും കൂടിചേർന്ന് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടാണ് എന്നുവരേണ്ട. ഞങ്ങളുടെ അനുവാദമില്ലെങ്കിലും ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ചിലവുചെയ്യുമെന്നുള്ളതും തീർച്ചയാണ്. അത് ഈ കൌൺസിൽമെമ്പർമാരുടെ സമ്മതപ്രകാരം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലെല്ലോ എന്നൊരു സമാധാനം മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. ഇത്രയും കാലം ഈ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിനും ഇമ്പീരിയൽകൌൺസിലിൽ മെമ്പർമാരാരും ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നിട്ടും ഈ രാജ്യം കായലിലേക്കൊഴുകിപോയില്ല. ആ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്ക് എന്തുകൊണ്ട് ഇനിയും കുറച്ചുകാലംകൂടി താമസിച്ചുകൂടാ? തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ചേർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിന് ഇല്ലെന്നു മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു. I put that very supplementary question now. That is quite pertinent. ഇന്നു രാവിലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ചേർന്നിട്ടില്ല; ബറോഡയൊ, മൈസൂറൊ ചേർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ബറോഡാ, മൈസൂർ എന്ന രണ്ടു വാക്കുകൾ പറയുവാൻതന്നെ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തിനു ശക്തിയുണ്ടോ? ബറോഡയും, മൈസൂരും കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അടുത്ത പടി കൊച്ചിൻ സ്റ്റേറാണോ? അവരുടെവരവെന്ത്, നമ്മുടെ വരവെന്ത്? അവരെ അനുകരിക്കുവാനുള്ള സ്ഥിതി കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തുണ്ടോ? ഇതെല്ലാം നല്ലപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നേ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I rise to oppose this motion. It seems to me that it is eminently desirable that we should join as a constituent member of this Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Institute. Agriculture is and has been our mainstay. I agree with the Hon'ble Member for Palayannur that agricultural research is not being carried on here to any appreciable degree. That is an additional reason why we should join this Institute, from where we can get useful information. A tiny State like Cochin may not be able to carry on agricultural research on a large scale. So that, any little help in that direction should be extremely welcome; and inasmuch as this Institute affords facilities in that behalf, I think it is desirable that we should be participants in anything that might conduce to the agricultura

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prosperity of our State. The amount of Rs. 5,000 I do not think to be exorbitant. The Institute has been doing useful work and its possibilities are immense; Cochin, by itself may not do much in research work and experimentation. It is only in consonance with our forward vision that we join the Institute from which we can get practical help for agricultural progress and prosperity. If after joining the Institute and after gaining experience for half-a-dozen years, we find that it is not worth our while, we may withdraw it. But I believe such a contingency would not rise at all and an Institution of this kind which has been started under good auspices deserves our encouragement.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I oppose this motion. In fact, I am surprised to find that some of the non-official Members oppose such a measure. As the Members are aware the Imperial Council of Agriculture was constituted after the elaborate enquiry of the Royal Commission on agriculture. On that body were very eminent men from British India and some Members of Parliament and that Royal Commission went minutely into the question of agriculture in India and it was on the recommendations of that Royal Commission that the Imperial Council of Agriculture was constituted in India. Since its constitution—of course I am not in a position to give you details of the working of the Imperial Council, but from what I heard from Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya when he came to Ernakulam and when he delivered the Jubilee Memorial Lectures—very useful work is being turned out by it. In the course of his very erudite lecture he was able to convince the audience that very useful work has been carried out by the Imperial Council. One thing I remember, that is, great impetus has been given to the promotion of sugar-cane industry in India by this Council. After the constitution of the Imperial Council on Agriculture it was brought to our notice, miles and miles of area have been brought under sugar-cane cultivation and sugar-cane cultivation has improved to a great extent in British India. We would also be getting the full advantage in that direction.

I have had several occasions to complain against what we have got in the shape of Agricultural Department and in the shape of Agricultural research. What we have are mere toys and we have not been able to achieve anything in the past appreciably. Not only myself, several Hon'ble Members have been complaining about that aspect of Administration. As for our Government is concerned, I had occasion in the last Budget session to complain very severely about the inaction of the Government in connection with the pests that were prevailing in my constituency. It may not be possible for a small State

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like Cochin to carryout advanced research in a matter like that. In matters like these we have certainly to get the advice of experts. That being so I think our joining the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is a measure of absolute necessity. I congratulate the Government for the wide vision with which they have moved in this matter. I may observe that Rs. 5,000 is nothing when compared with the advantages that we may derive by joining as a member of this Institute.

With regard to the fall in price of cocoanut produces it was again under the Imperial Council of Agricultural research that a gentleman, one Dr. Patel, was deputed to these parts to enquire into the problem. He came to my constituency. We are yet to know the results of his labours. An elaborate enquiry has been conducted through the agency of the Council in regard to the question of finding out a market for our produces and for finding out a way out of the present difficulties. I hope he will be able to submit a report in the near future. That was done even before we joined the Council. I request the Hon'ble Members on this side to understand this and see the far-reaching effect of becoming a member of the Council. With this observation I oppose the motion and request the Hon'ble Members to pass the grant.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Is it possible for this Council to find out markets for our products?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—So far as my information goes their idea is to organise an Imperial Marketting Board which will be associated with this Council later on.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.—സർ, ഇവിടെ മിസ്റ്റർ രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു് ഇതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെക്കുറിച്ചു് ശരിയായി ഞങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഇതുവരെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു റിസൽട്ട് ആയാൽമതി; അതിനപ്പുറം പോകേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നാണു് ഭിവാൻ സാക്ഷ്യറി പറഞ്ഞതു്. മണ്ണിനെ പൊന്നാക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു റിസർച്ച് തുടങ്ങുകയാണു"; അതിനു് ഒരായിരം രൂപാ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അതിനു് വേറെ ഒരു ന്യായവും പറയേണ്ടതില്ല എന്നാണതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. ഈ റിസർച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ എന്തൊക്കെ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു് അതിനനുസരണമായിട്ടു നമുക്കെന്തൊക്കെ സാധിക്കാൻകഴിയും എന്നെല്ലാം നോക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഒരു സംഗതി ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഞങ്ങളിലാർക്കും തന്നെയില്ല. ഇന്നുകാലത്തു് ഇവിടെ ഉ ഫ -ാം ചോദ്യത്തിനു തന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഉത്തരംതന്നെ (സത്യാഗ്രഹമിട്ടതിനെ സം-

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ബന്ധിച്ചു) വെറും ഒരു അവാസ്തവ പ്രസ്താവനയാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതെല്ലാം അതേരീതിയിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കുവാനുള്ള സന്നദ്ധത ഞങ്ങൾക്കില്ലെന്നു് ആദ്യമായിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ പുതുവാശ്ശേരി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചതല്ലാതെ ഈ റിസർച്ചു് മൂലം അവിടെ എന്തെല്ലാം സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുപോലെ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ചാക്യാമറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിലും അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ കെമിസ്ട്രിയിലേക്കുറിച്ചു് ചിലതെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നല്ലാതെ ഈ റിസർച്ചു് വക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും വിശദമാക്കിയോ എന്നു് ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ അച്ഛന്മാരും മുത്തച്ഛന്മാരും കുറെ സ്ഥലം വാങ്ങി കരിമ്പു കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിലേയ്ക്കു് ഈ റിസർച്ചു് വക്കു് എന്തു സഹായിച്ചു. പുതുതായി കുറെ ഭൂമി കരിമ്പുകൃഷി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും റിസർച്ചുവക്കും തമ്മിൽ എന്തു ബന്ധമാണുള്ളതു്? റിസർച്ചുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രത്യേക ഗുണങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശ്രമം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ കടമയാണു്. അതു ഞങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടപോലെ പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽ കൊച്ചിയിലെ കൃഷി ഗവണ്മെന്റിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി ടിക സമ്മതിച്ചു തരുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ സന്നദ്ധരാണു്. വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു പോലും ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു പണം ചിലവഴിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനു പടിഞ്ഞാട്ടു നോക്കിയാൽ എത്രയോ സാധുക്കൾ ആ നിരത്തിൽ കിടന്നു നിലവിളിക്കുന്നതു നമുക്കു കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. അവക്കെന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു രക്ഷ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഞങ്ങളാവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് പണത്തിന്റെ കുറവുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ലെന്നാണു് സാധാരണ മറുപടി പറയാറുള്ളതു്. ഇതുമാതിരി പ്രധാനങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽപോലും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു യാതൊന്നുംചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു് പ്രസ്താവത്തിലിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന സംശയപ്രകടങ്ങളായ സംഗതികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി പണം ചിലവിടുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. പണമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള പലകാര്യങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങൾ ചൂണ്ടികാണിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടും ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അതിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നില്ല. Luxurious ആയിട്ടുള്ള പല ഇനങ്ങളും ചുരുക്കി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് പണമുണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അതനുസരിച്ചു യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ജന്മികളിൽനിന്നും വ്യാപാരികളിൽനിന്നും കുറെകൂടി കൂടുതൽ പണം വസൂലാക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും യാതൊന്നും ഇതേവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. പതിനായിരവും ഇരുപതിനായിരവും ഉറുപ്പിക വരുമാനമുള്ള ജന്മി തറവാട്ട

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കൊക്കും കൂടി ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നികുതിയിളവു ബാധിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ പണമുണ്ടാക്കാൻ പലതരത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു വഴികൊടുക്കാണിച്ചു കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടുകൂടി അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു യാതൊന്നും ചിന്തിക്കുകയോകട്ടെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യാതെ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള യാതൊരു നിശ്ചിതമായ വിവരമില്ലാത്തതും സംശയകരമായതുമായ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സമ്മതമില്ലെന്നു ഉച്ചൈസ്വരം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I wish to oppose the motion brought by the Hon'ble Member for Nellayi. I never wanted to make a speech but after having heard the Hon'ble Member for Cranganur, I think I should explain my position in supporting the Government in this matter. I do not think that this is a question of doubtful utility as he thinks. I would think this is one of the most important questions that Cochin is going to get solved by spending such a small amount. There is no denying the fact that Cochin is an agricultural country. The whole India is an agricultural country. Our salvation lies in the improvement of our agriculture. There is also no denying the fact that there are very many difficulties in this way which we have not yet been able to solve. For instance, there has been this question of pest which our agricultural department has not been able to solve. What the Government propose to do by this, I take it is this. It proposes to put the experts of our Government into touch with bigger experts who are devoting their time and energy in solving these problems. Our experts will go there, exchange views, discuss our problems, take part in the problems of other countries and then solve all those important questions. I would even go to the extent of saying that this Rs. 5,000 is a very small matter when compared with the advantages that we may derive if we join the institution as a member. Suppose we are able to solve this question of pests. The ordinary agriculturist may be able to earn Rs. 5,000 in one year. It is better to be always in touch with those who have organisations to improve our condition. It may be that this Imperial Research Institute may have done something or may not have done something. I will even take it for granted that it has not done much in the past. I will ask the Hon'ble Member whether that body does not propose to do much in the future. What is the programme of that body? It has been read out by the Hon'ble Secretary for the Government. I am sure they will be able to contribute much for the solution of problems that arise in the State. With these few words I strongly oppose

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the cut motion. I congratulate the Government for the initiative they have taken in the matter.

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Before arriving at a conclusion one way or the other regarding the utility of spending a lakh of rupees on such a vital question as this, I think two important matters ought to engage the attention of those who tackle this problem. The first thing would be is there any necessity for our Cochin State to be a Member of this Council of Agricultural Research so as to be benefited by the activities and proceedings of that body and secondly even conceding for arguments sake that we might derive much use and greater benefits by being a member of that body is there any urgent and immediate necessity for the same. Nobody questions the greatness of those eminent scientists and research scholars who are Members of that August body which has certainly come into existence under the good auspices after the report of the Royal Commission on agriculture and which has been worked out in an experimental manner so as to find future possibilities in the field of research by which the agricultural produces of our country may fetch a better value and have a better scope for production, etc. Are we also in that stage now by which we should form a member of that body and will we gain anything by being a member at the present stage. So far as our State is concerned all the products, whether agricultural or otherwise that are now in our State have nothing new to them apart from the interest of sister and neighbouring States, either in British India or in Travancore. The marketting of our produces is inter-dependent upon the marketting of the produces in our sister States and the neighbouring British India. Can we not gain experience without being a Member of this Council? Does it require us to be a member of this body to gain all these things? The proceedings and activities of this Council are not a sealed cover at all. They are published by the Government of India often and when necessity arises, any Government Press will give us copies of these proceedings; for expert advice and research it is not necessary for us to pay a lakh of rupees to get such advice. Any one of our Government Members, if he is inclined to benefit by the experiments that are going on there can certainly profit by it without being a member of this body.

I am afraid the Hon'ble Non-official Members who have been opposing this cut motion and supporting the main motion have not viewed it in the right perspective; for, they seem to think that Cochin State by forthwith becoming a member of this Institute, may gain a good deal. I can emphatically assert that Cochin is not going to gain anything in the immediate future by

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being a member of this body now; so that, it is but proper on our part to wait and see. After all we do not lose anything by not being a member of this body this year and there are ever so many major and minor States in India who have not yet joined the Council. Only two major States have joined it. Do we stand to lose considerably if we do not join the Council at once? Do we stand to gain considerably if we join it? Are we well-advised in spending this one lakh of rupees? This commitment naturally involves a drain on the treasury. We are certainly passing through a financial crisis and when a question of every-day needs of the ordinary citizen comes the oft repeated cry of want of funds is voiced forth. But here there is no plea of want of funds. When the question of being a member of the Agricultural Research Council comes then the want of funds does not operate at all.

Even in the matter of the policy of the Government I would certainly attack the main motion by saying it is not a sound policy on the part of the Government to waste public money by having such commitments.

Some of the Hon'ble Members seem to think we will join the Council this year, we will continue for some years and later on we will honourably get away. It is not a question of honourable resignation on the part of Cochin. The Imperial Council is not going to lose anything. What we have to consider is what do we gain by spending this one lakh of rupees and are the research scholars going to investigate the marketting facilities of our produces here. We are only one of the tiny States in the West Coast of Kerala and our main produces are rice and cocoanuts (copra). The prices of these articles have gone down and it is engaging the attention of other Governments as well. Can we not wait and see whether such commitments can be made at this present critical juncture? I would strongly request the Hon'ble Members who seem to think that they are going to gain much by immediately joining the Council to dis-illusion themselves from such a feeling and I appeal to the Government to think thrice before committing themselves to this serious matter. It is not a question of mere money, a matter of Rs. 5,000 every year.

As some of the Hon'ble Members remarked here it may be easy for the Cochin State to spend this Rs. 5,000 every year but before we become a member of this Council is it not our paramount duty to see whether it is an *absolute necessity*? Are there not more serious problems that ought to engage the anxious consideration of the Government? While such matters are kept pending, is it wise statesmanship to waste money by being members of such bodies? There are ever so many activities in

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British India. Are we going to become members of those active bodies on the mere ground that there is a possibility of our deriving some advantage? I strongly appeal to the Government that they should not misunderstand the attitude of the non-official Members who seem to attack the main motion. It is not in a spirit of non-co-operation that we attack this. It is only a question of the immediate necessity for the same and the possible and proportionate advantages that the State derives in return for the huge commitments involved in this case. I therefore wish to support the cut motion.

Rama Varmha Tampuran—I am only surprised that the Hon'ble Member who has moved this cut motion could have consistently done so. That this House which has always voted for agricultural expansion and improvement of agriculture in this State should stand against the advancement of agriculture is inconsistent. I am again painfully surprised to note that the House does not realise or at least a section of the House does not realise the importance of research in a matter like agriculture. Of course, I am not a scientist in that line and the scanty illustrations that I can give cannot meet the occasion quite perfectly. Still take the case of these cocoanut pests themselves. What was the situation 20 years back? Would there have been any remedy to do anything against these pests? Would not all the cocoanut trees on the seaside have been absolutely destroyed if there was no agricultural department here?

Mr. George Chakyamuri—The department was not able to do anything?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Perhaps the department might have been a little late. But the department has done something and the Hon'ble Member himself has acknowledged that they have done all that is necessary.

Similarly in the case of arecanuts also. There was absolutely no way of combating the pests a few years back. But now there is a department and we got their expert advice and we are able to save these gardens. Look at the lakhs of rupees that we have been able to save thus.

Take the case of the Kuttadan cultivation itself. I wonder why the Members smile. I am giving the illustration to point out that small things like this can revolutionise the agricultural condition of the State. When such petty things can do so much how much more may not be expected if we join the Research Institute and try to get their advice on important matters?

Mr. K. G. Nayar.—Cannot you get such advice even without being a member of the Body?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—How can you get? How can you refer the question to them? They are not there to find

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out problems in Cochin State and to solve them. There are members from other States among them and they will take up problems which interest them. I mean they would not care to solve the problems in Cochin. We might get established results which have been published in journals and text books. But that comes only very late. We should always have a member to refer the immediate questions that concern us with all its details. That you cannot do without joining the body.

I am painfully surprised to feel that the House does not realise the importance of research. Even granting that they have not been able to produce tangible results in half-a-dozen years are you going to condemn all the research laboratories on the face of the earth?

Then with regard to this paltry sum of Rs. 5,000. You should not compare it with the cost of a Panchayat lane or a tank. What is the Panchayat lane when compared with the important improvements that you might get to the whole of your agriculture? Therefore I request the Hon'ble Members not to confuse such trivial things with such important matters as this. Please don't confuse the large and small. I don't say that a Panchayat lane or tank is unnecessary. But each has got its own place in the scheme of administration. Please don't say that because you have not been able to get one lane here and one tank there you should not join the agricultural research institute? That will be a prepostercus proposition.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Cannot you wait for some years ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—How can we? Suppose our Agricultural Department had not been organised, what would have been the result? Could you have waited with impunity even for 10 years? Can you wait to introduce all the latest improvements in your Hospitals? You must do these things at the earliest possible moment. Once you grant the utility of such an institute, I would say all the individual administrations in India should join it at once. Though I am not a scientist in agriculture, and though I cannot offer you concrete instances of research work, I can really assure the House that it can really be useful. These questions are not solved by any isolated laboratory. It is done in collaboration with all the laboratories in India. If they want they can consult laboratories outside India also. Please don't have any misunderstanding about this proposition at all, and I would earnestly request the House to veto this cut motion and grant the entire allotment.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ,ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ എതിർത്തവരുടെ വാക്കുകളുടെ സാരം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ഭാഗത്തു നിന്നു ഈ മോഷനെ താങ്ങിയവരും മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. റി

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സമ്മതിക്കാൻ പ്രയോജനമില്ലെന്നുള്ള തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാക്കുന്നില്ല. കഷ്ടകാലമായതുകൊണ്ട് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു തീർക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ന്യായം കൊണ്ടുവരാമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് വാശിയും ചെയ്തിട്ടു് അതിനു് ആവശ്യമായ ആലോചനകൾ മുഴുവനായില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാണു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് അതു നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു്. ഈ മാതിരി ആലോചനകളും അന്വേഷണങ്ങളും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നടത്താഞ്ഞതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു്? ഇതിൽ ഇത്ര ധൃതി കൂട്ടുവാൻ ഒരു ആവശ്യവും കാണുന്നില്ല. വേണ്ടത്ര അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തി അറിയേണ്ട വിവരങ്ങളെല്ലാം അറിഞ്ഞു ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ട ശേഷമെ ഇതിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കാവൂ. ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു ബ്ലൂ ബുക്കു വായിച്ചതല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊരു അന്വേഷണവും നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു വിശ്വാസമുള്ള ആരോ ഒരാൾ ഇതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കാം. അല്ലാതെ നേരിട്ടു് ഒരു അറിവും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനുള്ളതായി കൌൺസിലിനെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു പിന്നീടാകാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ പോകുന്നതു മാത്രമല്ല ഇതിൽ ആലോചിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. നമ്മൾ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം അന്വേഷണം നടത്താതെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പെട്ടെന്നു ചാടിവീഴുകളായി എന്നു പശ്ചാത്തപിക്കാൻ ഇടവരരുതു്. ഇതു് ഒരുവേള നല്ല കാര്യമായിരിക്കും. അതു ഞങ്ങളെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നേ ഇവിടെ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I do not think that we are so much in the dark in regard to this question as some of the speakers who supported this motion apprehended. The Agricultural Commission that sat here is well known. Their reports have been published. In their report they have considered certain glaring basic facts. India is the poorest country in the world. India is dependent entirely on agriculture. She has a very growing population. Agriculture is still in its infancy. The Agricultural Commission found that there was an absolute want of co-ordination of efforts among the several institutions that attend to agricultural problems. It was on account of this that the Commission recommended that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be started and in furtherance of that the Imperial Government sanctioned 50 lakhs of rupees, 25 lakhs at once and a similar amount afterwards with a recurring grant of 7½ lakhs a year. Now we are considering the question of granting a small amount to such an institution. We glory that our administration is one of the best in India. There was a time when Cochin was considered to be a model State. The argument advanced by some of the Members is that we should wait for some time more for making this contribution. What I

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say is that we should be the 1st to support. It is teem work that we want. A sort of agricultural federation in India is contemplated by the Royal Commission. Unless every part of India coordinate and co-operate in this effort how can we progress? Hon'ble Members ask where is the immediate necessity for this. Suppose all the States ask this question. It is not a question of the size of the State or of the purse of the State but it is a question of who should move first. And Cochin, with its culture and civilisation and an advanced population, I suppose, should be the first to move. We should have been on the Committee before Hydrabad or Mysore because in spite of our financial needs, we are in the forefront of cultured States in India. If it is granted that agriculture in India should receive the first consideration, then there is no meaning in putting of things. That is not what we want. We want to discharge our duty. Every part of India has a duty in regard to the progress of its agriculture. We must on our part do our best here. The Agricultural Commission found the Council to be the best medium for co-operation and co-ordination. I beg to oppose this motion.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, I am painfully constrained to support this motion even after hearing the very learned arguments against the motion both from the official and the non-official sides. As has been remarked by my Hon'ble friends, it is not any disinclination on our part to contribute towards an all-India effort to solve our agricultural difficulties That is not the ground advanced by us for pressing this motion. As has been remarked, it has not been sufficiently made out that our failure to join this Research Committee is going to result in the absence of any big advantages for Cochin.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—How can it ever be made out unless you show the problems to them and get the result?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—There is a very patent confusion of ideas when the Government side advanced the argument that there are certain problems which are peculiar to Cochin and Cochin alone. We do not agree. For example, the pest trouble is not peculiar to Cochin. If the other States join this Committee and if all these points are taken up by them and results arrived at, even without Cochin joining the Institute Cochin will get the advantages. We do not grant the proposition that the pest problem and similar other problems are peculiar to Cochin. As has been pointed out, the disabilities of the cocoanut cultivation and the paddy cultivation will certainly come up before the Council and those points will be seriously considered by it without Cochin joining the Council and the conclusions will be available to Cochin. The question is whether

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we should have the advantages without making a sacrifice. My answer is that we are not in a position to make a sacrifice, at least now. There are several other problems which are waiting for the simple reason that we have not got sufficient funds. For example, there is the expenditure that is inevitable for the advancement of education. No research laboratory is necessary to find out that the expenditure is indispensable. Even these measures of established utility are made to wait for want of funds. When we want so much money to tide over the financial crisis, only Rs. 5 lakhs is set apart for that on the ground that only that amount is available. This matter which has not been conclusively proved to be of importance and which has no possibilities of immediate benefits to Cochin need not be attempted at the present moment is all that we advance as an argument in support of the motion. As already requested by the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas, I request the Government that the matter may wait for some months. Till we tide over the present economic depression, till then, we can wait and the Imperial Council is not going to lose anything thereby and Cochin also is not going to lose anything. There are instances in which the Government had to abolish certain committees which were looked upon by the Government itself as useful. The Economic Development Committee was abolished not because the Government thought it was unnecessary but because the Government thought there were more urgent matters for which funds had to be utilised. In the same way there are several other more urgent matters for which funds are necessary now. We never question the utility of the Imperial Research Council, we never question the possibility of Cochin having immense possibilities. Our argument is we can wait in view of the fact that there will be no immediate result and in view of the economic crisis through which the State is now passing. With these words I am constrained to support the motion for the omission of the grant and oppose the grant.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, I was all along inclined to oppose this motion and when I heard the Hon'ble Member for Muslims I am still more inclined to oppose it. Nobody has so far controverted the fact that the work of the Council is going to useful work not only for the rest of India but also for Cochin. The Hon'ble Member has himself just now admitted that that Council may take up questions like the cultivation of cocoanuts, etc. When that Council would be doing such work should we not in equity and fairness bear a portion of the expenditure that has to be incurred? Would it not be a very niggardly and petty attitude if we remain out and say 'we shall wait; already somebody else are doing the work; let them do the thing and we shall partake of the benefit'? That I should think is a very niggardly

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policy, not worthy of Cochin. Have we not got Rs. 5,000 for making this contribution?

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—We say no.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Have we not made contributions to all-India concerns which were not necessary? We all admit that this is an age of crisis, of economic depression which is passing through the country, perhaps the like of which has never been seen. If we probe into the matter we will see it is as clear as day light that the effect of this depression or the chief brunt of it falls upon the agriculturists. Anything calculated to improve their lot must be welcome to all of us members here, representing as we do the agricultural classes in the State. There was this argument that the Imperial Council is dealing with problems which are of the same importance to Cochin as to any other State and that there is nothing new here. We can simply benefit with the result of their researches. Can we not advance the same argument in the case of trade also? I understand that many of the members have themselves advocated certain measures for developing the trade of Cochin by having separate trade commissioners. Why not we advance the same argument in that case also? Our affairs are not different. They have got trade commissioners. Why not we take advantage of their labours for the development of trade because incidentally we shall also be benefited? When they advertise for their goods, the Cochin goods are also advertised just you say as in the case of the Council, the Council carries on researches which are beneficial to British India and Cochin. Then we need not pay. If for the development of trade the British Government have appointed trade commissioners or agents in the various parts of British India they will be doing everything and why not we benefit without paying anything? If that is the argument that is advanced then you will find how absurd it is.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Their agents will not canvass for us.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—They advertise our goods also. Most of the trade comes when our goods are advertised. And this work they are doing. Then we shall be benefited by their work. Some useful work has to be done for the whole of India and if all the States would take up the same attitude where is the money to come from? It would be like the tenants in the familiar story. Every tenant thinks that he need not pay his quota since it is very small and does not matter much. Every tenant did like this and in that year there was no contribution at all. If every body takes that attitude surely the work will not progress. Next time when another useful thing crops up perhaps they may not do that. If we can say that the institution is not going to be of any benefit to Cochin then there is a case made out.

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Otherwise there is no argument against the contribution. As for the argument of waiting, I say, the matter being now before us a case has to be made out for postponement. Unless you make out a case for postponing you will have to pass the motion. No Hon'ble Member has conclusively made out a case against the grant or for postponing the grant. Is there any urgent necessity for postponing the grant? By postponing what are we going to gain? All necessary information is at our disposal now—why such a Council was constituted, what benefits we shall be able to derive and what sort of work they are doing, etc. Not much information is necessary on these facts. We have sufficient arguments to grant this contribution and make it now. On the contrary no case has been made out for postponement. I say that the burden of proof that there is a case for postponement is on the people who oppose the grant. Otherwise it would be a niggardly policy if we do not contribute. On these grounds I oppose the cut motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ഇപ്പോൾ ഇതിനെതിരായി പറഞ്ഞവരുടെ സമാധാനം കൊണ്ടൊന്നും എനിക്കു തൃപ്തിയായില്ല. ഈ പൈസ്സ് കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ടിനും കൂടി എന്തു ബന്ധമാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. എത്രയോ കൊല്ലം മുമ്പു തന്നെ ഈ പൈസ്സിനു റിമിഡി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ കൊടുക്കാതെ തന്നെ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണമുണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ എന്തിനാണ് അനാവശ്യമായി ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതു്? പത്തു ദിവസം പട്ടിണി കിടന്നാൽ പതിനൊന്നാം ദിവസം തനിയ്ക്കു വലിയ ഒരു സദ്യ തരാം എന്നു പറയുന്നതുപോലെയാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവു ചെയ്യാൽ പത്തോ അമ്പതോ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ഗുണം കിട്ടുമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു്. പിന്നെ പഞ്ചായത്തു കിണറുകളുടേയും വഴികളുടേയും കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുന്നതായാൽ മെറ്റലിട്ട റോഡുകളിൽ കൂടി കാറിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നവർക്കും ബങ്കളാവിന്റെ മുകളിൽ കയറിവെള്ളം കിട്ടി സ്വൈരത്തോടെ മുതലായതനുഭവിക്കുന്നവർക്കും അതിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷമറിവാൻ കഴികയില്ല. അന്നന്നത്തെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള വെള്ളം കിട്ടുവാനും, വഴികളിൽ കൂടി നടക്കുമ്പോൾ പൊടി കൂടിച്ചു മരിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാനും വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്യാതെ അമ്പതോ നൂറോ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു വലിയ ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാവും എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ ന്യായം എന്താണെന്നെനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാനിതിനെ പ്രസ്സു ചെയ്യുന്നു.

Motion put and negatived.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—A poll, Sir:

The House divided—Ayes 7, Noes 27 and Neutrals 5.

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Ayes.

1	Mr. K. G. Nayar	5	Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
2	,, K. M. Ibrahim	6	,, K. Mohamed Seethi
3	,, P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri	7	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
4	,, T. K. Nayar		

Noes.

1	Mr. K. Achyuta Menon	15	Mr. C. A. Ouseph
2	,, C. Barton Wight	16	,, Paul Mampilli
3	,, M. P. Cherian	17	Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao
4	,, George Chakramuri	18	Mr. M. K. Raman
5	,, E. Ikkanda Warriar	19	,, P. Raman Menon
6	,, C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri	20	Rama Varmha Tampuran
7	,, Joseph Pettah	21	Mr. P. V. Raphael
8	,, S. S. Koder	22	,, A. Sankara Poduval
9	,, M. Krishna Menon	23	,, P. V. Subramania Ayyar
10	,, P. Krishna Menon	24	Mrs. Swaris
11	,, C. J. Mathew	25	Mr. Thomas Manjuran
12	,, I. N. Menon	26	,, K. P. Vallon
13	,, T. Narayana Menon	27	,, P. C. Varkey
14	,, P. Nilakanta Menon		

Neutrals.

1	Mr. K. Ayyappan	4	Mr. K. T. Mathew
2	,, M. A. Chakko	5	Dr. K. Sankara Menon
3	Dr. A. G. Menon		

Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Sir, I move that the Cochin Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill be taken up and passed.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

Village Panchayat Regulation Amendment Bill.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—This amendment is intended only to empower Government with a weapon to provide against Panchayat Presidents shirking their duties. Some Panchayat Presidents have been absenting themselves from their panchayats after delegating their power to a member of the panchayat. That is not a desirable thing. Unfortunately in the present state of law, so long as the Panchayat Presidents entrust their duties, under section 10 of the Regulation, to another member of the panchayat he cannot be removed from office. This new provision empowers Government to remove Presidents who absent themselves from their duties continuously for more than a month. I hope the House will appreciate the necessity of such a measure in the interests of the efficiency of panchayat administration. I therefore request that this Bill may be read in Council.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it

Motion put and carried.

Secretary to the Council.—The title of the bill is 'the Cochin Village Panchayat Regulation Amendment Bill'.

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